Pope Leo's Boyhood.

He spent his childhood in the simple surroundings of Carpineto, than which none could be simpler, as every one knows who has ever visited an Italian country gentleman in his home. Early hours, constant exercise, plain food, and farm interests made a strong man of him, with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy he was a great walker and climber, and it is said that he was excessively fond of birding, the only form of sport afforded by that part of Italy, and practised there in those times, as it is now, not only with guns, but by means of nets. It has often been said that poets and lovers of freedom come more frequently from the mountains and the seashore than from a flat inland region.—Century.

He—So they were married at home, eh? What did you think of the service? She—not much; it was marked "sterling," but I'm sure it was plate.—Philadelphia Record.

Beautiful Though Painful.

We sing "Come, Gentle Spring," and are often very sorry that we did anything of the kind, for Spring, though beautiful, is sometimes very painful. The very luxury we enjoy in the return of the balmy air is the latent source of a great many pains and aches. It is because the nerves are relaxed in this way that they become weak and an easy prey to sudden attacks of neuralgia; a touch of cold, healthful air braces them up and makes them strong against any such attack, but the sudden change to warmth makes them liable to be preyed upon by this disease. For this simple reason the great nerve disorder has many victims at this time, but we have in St. Jacobs Oil something that restores the tone, vigor and strength of the nerves to what they had been. The prompt use of it in these neuralgic attacks of springtime is sure to be followed by a perfect cure.

Humility is the truest abstinence in the world.

A good dinner without a good appetite is an aggravation.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Want and sorrow are the wages that folly earns for itself.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, also on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headache and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

A man without mirth is like a wagon without springs.

Everyone who uses Tree Blossom Tobacco Rex Soap continues to use it, for it is pronounced superior to even the best of other floating soaps, and costs no more. Made of Rosin, fatty ingredients pure. Try it.

Very few men tell the same story about a fight.

There are Dictionaries and Dictionaries, but the noblest Roman of them all seems to be Webster. It is still easily in the lead in the great race for popularity.

The ring of coin is often the knell of friendship.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as it is sold by druggists. It has done my good more times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in my eyes and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much.—Isaac Lewis, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

A WONDERFUL GARDEN, THIS.

At Least the Story About It Is Wonderful Enough.

Most people have heard of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the modern roof gardens and the gardens or floating islands in which vegetables used to be grown for the citizens of ancient Mexico, but probably few have heard of a garden on board a ship, with farmyard attachment. The splendid ship Mowhan, now in port, and the largest vessel which has ever been here, had such an arrangement on board during her trip to Oregon. On leaving Belfast for Portland she took on board as ballast 2,000 tons of Irish soil, which, when leveled off, made quite a stretch of ground, and, as the soil of Ireland is proverbially fertile, the ship's company proceeded to put it to good use by planting a stock of garden truck in it—cabbage, leeks, turnips, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, etc. The seeds came up all right and the plants flourished finely, and when the ship was in the tropics grew with great rapidity. As they progressed toward the Horn and the weather grew colder, things came to perfection rapidly. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and the captain and officers took regular walks in the garden daily, and all had green vegetables to their heart's content.

As they came around the Horn the garden was replanted, and by the time they reached the equator everything was abloom, and all hands feasted on fresh vegetables daily. The only drawbacks to the garden were the weeds which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down and the droves of pigs that were kept in the farmyard attachment, and which, on several occasions, when the ship was buckling into a nor'easter and rolling heavily, broke out of the bounds and made serious inroads on the garden. It is a serious matter to call all hands on board ship, and is only done in emergencies, but when the pigs got into the garden there was more pounding on forecastle scuttles and handspikes and blowing of boatswain's whistles than if the ship had been laid aback by a typhoon or all the masts had been carried away, and every sleeper was aroused to help get the pigs out of the garden.

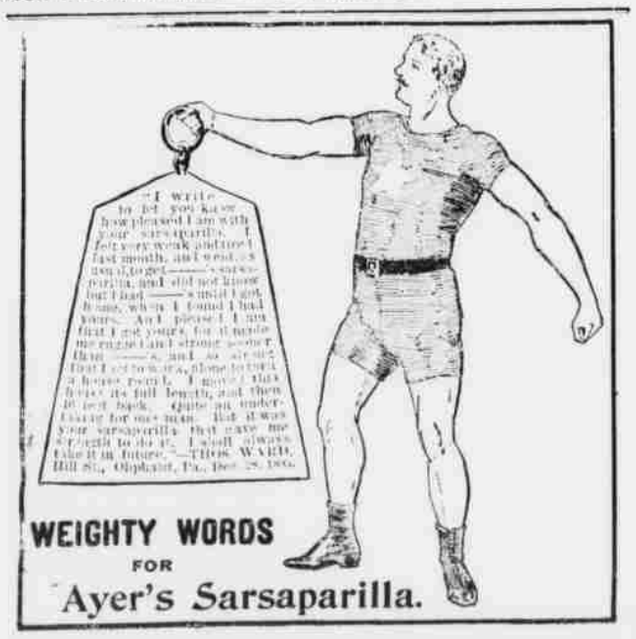
The last pig was killed and served up with green vegetables just before the Mowhan entered the Columbia. On the arrival of the Mowhan here the Irish soil was discharged on the elevator company's dock and piled up nearly, so that any exiled patriot who desires a bit of the "ould sod" can be accommodated. The pile will doubtless be covered with shamrocks in the spring and will furnish boutonnieres for a whole St. Patrick's Day procession. Doubtless many a sock of it will be carried off to fill flower pots, etc. Although it comes from the "black north," it is still the real "ould sod."—Portland Oregonian.

A $47,000 PURCHASE.

Money Flows Like Water When the Rajah Comes to Town.

A visit of the Rajah of Amabad to the city of Calcutta is a grand event. When he announces that he is coming on a shopping tour the store keepers rejoice. During the visit of a rajah to any of the stores no other person excepting attendants is permitted to enter the store. It is closed to the public while the Rajah does his purchasing. These rajahs are immensely wealthy, and especially so is this one from Amabad. He governs a large province and is allowed a British resident at his palace.

Describing a recent shopping tour of the Rajah a traveler writes: The procession stopped at the main entrance of the large store run by the Eastern Hotel Company. The secretary of the hotel was on hand to do the honors. From one department to the other, the Rajah of Amabad was taken, followed by a score or two of Hindoo attendants. The Rajah ordered lavishly. Anything that caught his fancy, useful or not, was bought by him. It took three hours for the potentate to visit the various counters, but it had well repaid the company for their trouble. At the end of that time it was found that the Amabad Rajah had bought goods to the value of 165,000 rupees $47,142.86. He never pays cash down. The money can be had at any time the hotel company desire to send the bill. The Rajah of Amabad on this occasion was dressed in European fashion. Wearing his state vest of gold, valued at 21,000 rupees $6,857. It is a gorgeous affair. The entire front is woven with 22 carat gold threads, while the buttons, five in number, are of pure gold. The Rajah's fingers were covered with gold rings set with fine rubies, sapphires and diamonds. Over the vest of gold a white silk coat was worn with buttons of gold, and the whole was crowned with a turban on the Rajah's head, made out of fourteen yards of the very finest of silk, trimmed with gold lace. After the Rajah had completed his purchasing the company opened several bottles of champagne, and the success of his highness was drunk with the liquid that matched, in its sparkling glory, the color of the Rajah's vest.



FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

PLENTY OF FOOD, BUT LITTLE MILK.

Food must be of the right kind or the cows cannot make milk or make it of good quality. A moderate sized cow should have twenty-five pounds of good hay. Clover is the best and Timothy the worst, for cows, and ten pounds of corn meal and bran mixed in equal parts. These are the cheapest foods and most reliable, always being of the same quality, and therefore never disappointing.—New York Times.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED-BED.

A more careful plowing and a more thorough preparation of the seed-bed before planting must be the rule. The value of this will be especially apparent should the season prove dry, and results will be more satisfactory should it be wet. More work of preparation and less after culture has been gaining favor. This applies to oats as well as corn and grasses, clovers as well as wheat, and farm root crops as well as fruits. Plow deep, pulverize and compact thoroughly, and half the terrors of a drouth will be annihilated.—American Agriculturist.

GROW MORE ROOTS.

Although the seed of mangels, rutabagas, turnips, carrots, etc., is cheap, very few farmers are acquainted with the real value of root crops. It is simply amazing, writes J. T. Huntington, of Indianapolis, Ind., what an amount of food for stock they will produce on a small area. A ton of hay equals in nutritive value about three tons of mangels, but land that would produce two tons of hay will raise anywhere from fifteen to forty tons of these roots. They feed largely on the air, do not exhaust the soil and are easily harvested and fed. The main thing is to keep them from freezing, and to chop them up before feeding. One farmer remarked to me recently that he could almost fill his wagon bed on a space no larger than the wagon, and we have grown them here that weighed thirty-five to forty pounds each. The seed can be readily obtained from any seedman, and Mammoth Long Red is generally preferred.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

The application of electricity to agriculture goes forward but slowly, the instances in which electric light and power are used on the farm, while costly, being utterly insignificant in view of the magnitude of the industry. It is worthy of note, however, that indirectly the farmer is benefited when electricity is used in cheapening the processes that produce his machinery and appliances. An example of this nature is afforded in the recent application of electric power to a large Western factory that turns out nearly 21,000 harvesters and mowers yearly. The twenty big buildings cover about ten acres, and power is delivered to all of them by motors from a central station. A curious picture about the work is that in most of the departments the motors are fixed on the ceiling, leaving the floor space free. One of them is in the oil and paint-mixing shop, to which power was formerly carried by a heavy shaft eighty feet long, its risk of fire making it necessary to isolate such a building. A novel feature of saving occurs in the furnishing of the blast to two cupolas of thirty tons capacity per day. The fan was formerly driven by a shaft 250 feet long, and as the load on the shop varied, the irregular speed of the fan interfered badly with the results in the cupolas. With the motor, the speed remains constant, and the same amount of metal can be melted and poured in a half an hour less than hitherto. This means in that foundry a saving for the year of $3,750 worth at labor, while the output is of better quality, owing to the fact that the iron is always at the proper temperature.—New York Post.

CULTURE OF THE PEPPERMINT PLANT.

Peppermint growing is confined chiefly to one or two counties in north central New York, and a few in southwestern Michigan. While the crop can be grown in wet ground which is often of little value for ordinary farm crops, this must be so situated as to admit of drainage and cultivation. The ground selected should be mellow and free from weeds, and as soon as in shape to work in the spring should be plowed, harrowed, and marked out in furrows 18 inches apart. The roots of the peppermint plant are then laid in the furrows, forming a continuous line, and covered lightly with earth. If wild roots are used, it will be difficult to get enough the first year to set a large patch. But when a field is once established, three or four square rods of ground will furnish roots enough to plant an acre.

As soon as the young shoots are well above the ground, appearing soon after planting, a narrow fine tooth cultivator is run between the rows, care being taken not to cover the plants more than is necessary. The cultivation must be kept up at intervals until August, when the mint will be in full blossom and ready for the scythe or cradle. After cutting, the runners from the roots so thoroughly cover the ground that the following year little or no cultivation can be given, but the yield is increased. Weeds creep in so rapidly that after the third year it is best to plow up the field, and reset or rotate with other crops. Roots for setting out may be dug in the fall, "heeled in," and will keep through the winter, and be ready when wanted for planting. The trying season for peppermint fields is March and April, owing to the danger from frost, although late summer drouth frequently makes a serious shortage in the yield of oil. Long established growers replant very largely every spring. An acre of mint ought to yield 10 to 20 pounds of oil, which is now worth $1.50 to $1.70 per pound. Formerly prices were higher, affording fancy profits, but this is no longer true, while the culture, harvest and distillation require special care. We would not advise an indiscriminate rush into this crop, the market for which is so limited that any over production would be ruinous.—New England Homestead.

ALFALFA OR CLOVER AS A FOOD FOR THE ORCHARD.

Ten years ago it was the thoroughly accepted belief among orchardists that alfalfa was detrimental to fruit trees—in fact, that its continued growth in an orchard meant nothing less than sure death to the trees, writes E. L. Watrous of the Colorado experiment station. Even to this day the belief is held by great numbers of orchardists in the western states. In California the successful orchardist cultivates between the trees almost incessantly, keeping land free from weeds and "blanketing" his under soil for the purpose of preserving moisture, but leaving the surface of the ground uncovered to be dried and baked by the hot sun, the topsoil thus being unfitted for producing the best results. The above plan or some modification of it is generally followed in Colorado, but many unthrifty orchardists allow weeds to grow unmolested, and in the fall, lump their skinny, wormy fruits in a jungle. In the central and eastern states orchards are in grass much of the time, but the same prejudice exists in these sections against clover among fruit trees as against alfalfa in the west.

Whatever may have been believed or imagined as to the incongeniality of trees and alfalfa (or clover), the theory is destined to an early downfall. The evidence is at hand now to show that not only is alfalfa not a detriment when grown among fruit trees, but in many ways it is a positive benefit, lending itself and its properties to the advantage of the trees. It is now becoming an established fact that orchards under irrigation, are usually given too much water, especially when small fruits or other crops are grown between the rows; and whether this practice does or does not produce a tendency to blight, the bulk of evidence goes to prove that orchards so situated as to maintain health and growth without the artificial application of water or with its very limited use,—providing soil moisture is not in excess from some unfavorable condition,—become the thriftiest, hardiest and most productive. On this sort of land, where moisture can be found at from six to ten feet from the surface, the prominent congeniality of the alfalfa plant and the apple tree becomes apparent. Both need plenty of surface water the first year, a little less the second, and very little or none thereafter.

The main features of the plan are, that after trees become old enough to bear and need all the land between them, and that fertilized and renovated alfalfa may be used as a food gatherer and distributer. It pushes down into the lower strata, bringing up mineral elements to the surface, capturing nitrogen from the air through its root processes and bringing all together on the surface of the ground, to be absorbed in the upper crust, thus giving to the trees the food they need to fill up and mature fruit. Nor is this all; the alfalfa falling upon the ground makes a soft covering upon which windfalls may drop with little bruising; it so occupies the soil as to allow no foul growth to creep in; it does away with the work of weeding or cultivating, and keeps the surface cool and porous, furnishing excellent pasture for hogs if the trees are protected. It would be possible, of course, on this system of co-operation between fruit tree and alfalfa plant to secure a crop of hay or seed during the off years for fruit, but whether this would prove profitable may be questioned. Orchards growing under the above conditions have the past year produced magnificent crops of fruit which, for size, quality and coloring, is seldom equalled.—American Agriculturist.

Extending the Principle.

Street Car Superintendent—It strikes me that would be a good addition to our rules.

Assistant—What is it?

Superintendent—Ladies who cannot agree as to which shall pay the fare are requested to submit the dispute to the conductor, who will render a decision promptly.—Puck.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In 1781 serfdom was abolished in the German empire by Joseph II., then emperor.

A Chicago thief recently stole a soda water fountain. He worked two hours in taking it apart.

The first "doctor of medicine" was William Gardenie, who got the degree from the college of Asto, Italy, in 1329.

Nettie Cole died of pneumonia in Chicago the other day. She was a freak fat woman and at the time of her death weighed 487 pounds.

Although the story of King Arthur and his round table is a myth there is in a southern English town a table which purports to be the original board around which the knights sat.

The Connolly family, living near West Fork, Crawford county, Ind., have ten children ranging from six feet nine to five feet eleven, the shortest a daughter. They weigh 2,277 pounds.

Dr. A. H. Wall of Maysville, Ky., writes to the local newspaper the account of his recollections of general Lafayette, who visited that state in 1824. He says Lafayette had a Henry Clay nose.

The first bed of marble discovered in Indiana was revealed recently in the bed of Treaty creek, a mile south of Wabash. It is blue and mottled blue and white and is said to be of high quality.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a lake near mount Tientsing, and were first brought to Europe in the seventeenth century. The first in France came as a present to Madame de Pompadour.

A pine tree was recently cut down in Antigo, Wis., whose trunk measured twenty feet in girth, 150 feet in length and two feet in diameter at the top, which had been broken off. The full height of the tree before being broken was probably 200 feet.

Michel de Bernoff, a French pedestrian, will soon leave France on a walking tour round the world, going by way of Turkey, Palestine, India, China and across the United States. He has already traveled 10,000 miles on foot through Europe and the East.

Tattooing is becoming all the rage in London, especially among society people. A member of parliament recently took his wife and five children to a professional tattooer, and had them "decorated" with their names and addresses. The object is to facilitate identification in case of accident.

To Prevent Electrolysis.

The city of Richmond, Va., the first to adopt electric traction, is the first also to enact municipal legislation aiming to prevent electrolysis of gas and water pipes, says Electricity. At a recent meeting of the city council an ordinance was passed for this purpose. The ordinance provides that the rails of street railways in that city shall either be electrically welded, or, if separate, to be bonded at each joint with copper bonds of appropriate cross section.

It is required that every third rail be "cross-bonded," and that a supplementary ground wire shall be run and connected to the rails every 300 feet. In all cases the ground or return current is to be connected to the negative bus bar in the power station. The ground by means of earth plates or rods in close proximity to water pipes is prohibited. When it is shown by test that any current is escaping to water or gas pipes the street railway company shall be notified, and proper steps shall be taken to prevent a recurrence. For every day that the company neglects or refuses to correct the fault it shall become liable to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500; each day's failure to be a separate offense.

The street railway companies are given six months within which to comply with the terms of the ordinance. Railroads using the double trolley or return wire system are exempted from the requirements of the ordinance.

Criminal Instinct in Animals.

The Italian criminologist, professor Lombroso, declares that the criminal instinct exists in animals as well as human beings, and cites a number of instances in proof of his assertion. One is that of a horse which simulated paralysis in order to escape taking part in a military manoeuvre. Such feigning on part of a man, professor Lombroso states, would invariably denote a strong criminal instinct.

Laziness is another mark of the habitual criminal, and this trait, when it is found in certain ones of the industrious animals, like the beaver, results in the idlers being shut out from the colonies of those who work. Something almost similar has been noted among elephants, for when one of these animals grows vicious he is excluded from the herd and forced to live alone or else in company with others like himself, who have been cast out.

Professor Lombroso says that among horses especially, since their cranial conformation is well known, it is easy to distinguish by the shape of the head alone those which are naturally vicious.

An Oregon Freak.

A curious physical freak has been discovered on the tongue of the infant child of Mrs. Carl F. Wagner, the wife of a railroad man of Albina, Ore. About a week ago, when the child was but a week old, the mother called the attention of the family physician to the fact that she experienced a peculiar feeling when the child was nursing.

She had not investigated for herself, but thought the babe's tongue was exceedingly rough for one so young. The doctor opened the child's mouth and was astonished to find its tongue covered with silken hair of short growth. This was somewhat extraordinary, and he could hardly believe that what he saw was a fact. The attention of some of the most prominent physicians there has been invited to this freak of nature. They say it is an unparalleled case. It is so extraordinary that a report of it will be furnished all the leading medical journals in the country and Europe. A local museum man has already made Wagner, who is a poor man, an offer for the use of the child as soon as it can be safely taken from its mother.

Japan's Taxes.

Japan's new importance as a warlike power has increased taxation 70 per cent., the amount to be raised this year reaching $120,000,000. But with a population of 45,000,000 and the rank of fifth in this respect, Japan will not find this excessive. A large part of the revenue will be invested in new ships and in maintaining an army of 200,000 men.

It is So Easy to Remove Corns With Blindcorns, we wonder so many endure them. Get it and see how nicely it takes them off.

Trust repaid in noble natures obliges them the more.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We are made richer by whatever makes us more grateful.

After pneumonia had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure. ELLEN EARLY, Wilmington, Pa., Nov. 23, '95.

They never need fear a fall who never scale the heights.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT DISEASES, COLDS AND HOARSENESS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

Never read a book through merely because you have begun it.

There is Pleasure and Profit and satisfaction in abating troublesome and painful itis by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

A calendar is a very good reminder that our days are numbered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The best cross for us is the one that will soon kill our selfishness.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.

Webster's International Dictionary

The One Great Standard Authority,
So writes Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

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Successor of the "Unabridged."

Standard of the U. S. Govt Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, out of nearly all the School books.

Warmly Commended by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators almost without number.

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BECAUSE
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.

THE BEST WORK OF ITS KIND.
The Boston Herald says:
"Modern discoveries in the field, but for the most part they are in the latest edition of Webster's International Dictionary, the English speaking world over is the best."

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., *Publishers,*
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Would be dearer than ALABASTINE, which does not require to be taken off to renew, does not harbor germs, but destroys them, and any one can brush it on.
Sold by all paint dealers. Write for card with samples.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE STUDIOUS GIRL.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

Race Between the Sexes for Education. Health Impaired by Incessant Study.

The race between the sexes for education is to-day very close.

Ambitious girls work incessantly over their studies, and are often brought to a halt, through having sacrificed the physical to the mental. Then begin those ailments that must be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, dizziness, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, nervousness and blues, with lack of confidence; these are positive signs that women's arch enemy is at hand.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham in May, one month after the young lady had first written, giving symptoms, and asking advice. She was ill and in great distress of mind, feeling she would not hold out till graduation, and the doctor had advised her to go home.

——— College, Mass.

Dear Woman:—

I should have written to you before, but you said wait a month. We are taught that the days of miracles are past. Pray what is my case? I have taken the Vegetable Compound faithfully, and obeyed you implicitly and, am free from all my ills. I was a very, very sick girl. Am keeping well up in my class, and hope to do you and myself credit at graduation. * * My gratitude cannot find expression in words. Yours sincere friend, MARY ———

P. S. Some of the other girls are now using the Compound. It benefits them all.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only safe, sure and effectual remedy in such cases, as it removes the cause, purifies and invigorates the system, and gives energy and vitality.

R·I·PANS TABULES

Mr. Walter Waterman, of No. 24 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, writes under date of August 31, 1895: "I have always been a great sufferer from constipation. My liver seemed to be out of order almost all the time. Besides my face looking yellow. I am forty-two years old and have always led an indoor life. Some time ago a neighbor of mine suggested that I try Ripans Tabules. I did so. I now take them. I feel better. My bowels act well and they tell me my color has gotten more healthy in the face. I usually take one Tabule every day, also one at night before getting in bed. I have tried most all kinds of remedies. I am candid but from the past experience that these Tabules have put me on my feet and I would recommend them to anybody who has been affected like me. I write this without solicitation."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Headquarters for DUMPING HORSE CARTS
Wide and narrow tires. Steel axles. Low rates of freight from our works. Terms to responsible jobbers. Full points. HOBSON & CO., 4 Stone St., New York.

A WELL DRILLER of thirty years experience in the Eastern States, and who has been doing work from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our machines he bought: "It is the easiest perfection I have ever seen. If I want another machine for big work I will have none other but yours." Catalogue free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

C & B GERMAN ELIXIR. ALL DRUGGISTS. For Skin and Blood Diseases

PENSION 1021 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since. NSN 16

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

A. D. 1780.

Try Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate and you will understand why their business established in 1780 has flourished ever since. Look out for imitations.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Failures Paid For. The curative effects of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are so certain that in case of failure *the purchase money is refunded.* Begin your recovery now by taking this twenty-year-old remedy—it cures harmlessly, speedily, certainly. Here is the GUARANTEE:

Purchase money refunded should *Brown's Iron Bitters* taken as directed *fail* to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Chronic Headache or Neuralgia. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.